

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 7th April, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 3rd April, observes that,

Circulation,
418 copies.

Kashmír letters.

for some years past, many charges have been brought against the Kashmír darbár by its enemies, but that the charges have always been found false on inquiry. The Mahárája has lately been accused by Colonel Nisbett, the present Resident, of treason and an attempt to poison the late Resident. The accusations appear to be groundless, otherwise His Highness would have been at once deposed from the throne, or a Commission would have been appointed to inquire into his alleged misbehaviour, as was done in the case of the late Gaekwar of Baroda. The Mahárája may not be an able ruler, but he is a simple-minded and innocent man, and the application made by him to the Government of India, as to the establishment of a Council for conducting the administration, is not unreasonable. The only objectionable thing in the arrangement is that the Council will be entirely under the control of the Resident. The State will not have even a shadow of liberty in that case. The Resident being the absolute master, Englishmen will be able to do what they please in Kashmír.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, ob-

Circulation,
250 copies.

Appointment of a Council of Regency in Kashmír.

serves that a Council of Regency will be established in Kashmír for five years. The Resident will be the Pre

sident of the Council, and some of the Members will be Europeans. Could no properly-qualified native be found for the post of President? It will be remembered that the deputation of Colonel Ward and Colonel Marshall to native States was a failure. Sir T. Madhava Rao, or some other competent native like him, had better be made President of the Kashmír Council.

Circulation,
418 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 3rd April, expresses deep regret at Mr. John Bright's death; Mr. John Bright's death. refers to his great sympathy with the people in England and natives; and observes that the gap caused among the friends of this country in England by his death will not be filled easily.

Circulation,
[240 copies.]

The *Kanarij Punch*, of the 1st April, contains a cartoon in which an eagle, marked England, England and Burma. is represented as trying to disentangle its claws from the wool of a sheep, marked Burma. The letter-press below the picture is to the effect that the eagle pounced down upon the sheep with the intention of carrying it off, or, at least a portion of its flesh, but that the claws of the bird have got so entangled in the wool of the sheep that it is unable to release itself.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
60 copies.

The *Tahzīb* (Moradabad), of the 5th April, is glad to say that Nawáb Hamid Ali Khan is a Rampur affairs. very promising prince. There is every reason to hope that he will again restore Rampur to its former prosperity. Heaven protect him from his enemies. It is believed that efforts are being made to create in him a love for shooting. Sport is no doubt a good exercise, but boys should not frequently engage in it, particularly in tiger-shooting. The Nawáb should at present chiefly devote his attention to his studies. He will have ample time for sport when he comes of age. He may, however, occasionally go out shooting if he pleases. But he should take his seat on a tall elephant, and should be accompanied by some good, trustworthy shooters, so that he may not fall a prey to a tiger, as is the desire of his secret enemies. A rumour is afloat to the

effect that another European tutor will be appointed to teach him English. Is Mr. Phillip, the present tutor, unable to look after his education properly? The investment of the accumulated treasures of the State into Government Promissory Notes has added to the revenues, and consequently the State is being saddled with unnecessary additional expenditure. A local contemporary has made a very pertinent suggestion as to the need for providing religious instruction for His Highness. Sahabzadah Safdar Ali Khan deserves to be congratulated on his appointment to the presidency of the Council of Regency. It is not known whether the orders regarding the suspension of the payment of the pensions of His Highness' relatives who have left Rampur have been withdrawn. It would be well if the account of the expenditure incurred since the death of Nawáb Kalab Ali Khan were carefully examined and checked.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, complains that since the accession of the late Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khan to the throne

Circulation,
150 copies.

The same.

of Rampur, all power in the State has rested with the prime minister but that his management of affairs has been very unsatisfactory. The treasury, the jewels and other things belonging to the State have been reduced to an unsatisfactory condition; the relatives of the prince have been oppressed and exposed to great hardships; old servants have been dismissed; frequent murders, robberies and thefts have occurred in the State; and disquietude has prevailed among the people. Since the Local Government has established the Council, it has in a way assumed the management of the State into its hands. But it has never checked the State jewels and other valuable chattels. The *Jám* thinks that many precious things have been altered or misappropriated; and urges that the Local Government should depute a trustworthy officer to examine the Nawáb's household chattels, with the assistance of some man who has a thorough knowledge of them and is not a friend of the prime minister. All the things should be carefully compared with the register prepared by the late Nawáb Kalab Ali Khan himself, and when any things are found missing or altered, an explanation should be demanded. Moreover, the officer should sign and seal everything to prevent

its being tampered with in future. If no such precautions are taken, the Local Government will find it difficult to render a satisfactory account of its stewardship when the young Nawáb comes of age and examines his household chattels.

A correspondent of the same paper says that the Nawáb's baggage is being sent to Naini Tal, and that probably His Highness himself will shortly go there. Though the Members of the Council are seemingly on friendly terms with one another, great ill-feeling exists among them. Nawáb Ikram-ul-lah Khan Yarjang was treated by the prime minister with great attention and respect on his arrival at Rampur, but he has lately incurred the displeasure of the latter. The prime minister endeavoured to induce the late Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khan to appoint his second son, who is son-in-law to the prime minister, heir to the throne; whereas Nawáb Ikram-ul-lah Khan urged the claims of the eldest son, the present chief. The relations between the prime minister and the Revenue Member have long been far from satisfactory. Disputes frequently arise among the members even in the performance of their official duties. Below the Council of Regency there is another Council, which is composed of members who are not men of high position, and are animated by mutual jealousy and ill-will. There are some members whose income does not exceed Rs. 30 a month. The fact is that the prime minister is all-powerful in the State, and only those men who gain his goodwill by flattery prosper. The writer then complains of the alleged ill-treatment of the relatives of the Nawáb by the prime minister, the suspension of their pensions, and their compulsory exclusion from the State during the prince's minority.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st March and 2nd and 3rd April, gives the substance of Lord Dufferin's despatch regarding the enlargement of the Indian Legislative Councils. Lord Dufferin's despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the enlargement of the Indian Legislative Councils, and observes that his lordship's scheme confirms the belief which prevails among

natives, to the effect that a liberal statesman will never do them any harm. On the eve of his departure from this country, Lord Dufferin made a violent attack on the National Congress, but in the document above referred to, he himself recommended the grant of several important privileges to natives in accordance with the wishes of that assembly, and observed that new rights should be conceded as education made progress. He blew hot and cold in the same breath. The fact is that he is not a man of firm mind and tries to please everybody. Some rights are sure to be granted before long, and the Congress deserves to be congratulated on the success of its efforts. Although it has been only four years in existence, it has acquired a widespread reputation both in this country and in England, and has been rapidly enlisting the sympathies of men of light and leading.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, says that if Gov-

Circulation;
250 copies.

Rumour as to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the alleged prevalence of bribery and corruption among the Magistrates of Bombay.

ernment desires to appoint a Commission to inquire into the prevalence of bribery and corruption, the investigation should not be confined to the Magistrates of the Bombay Presidency.

The evil exists in a greater or less degree in every part of the country. But the question is, how to suppress it? The *Ázád* thinks that a public inquiry will be of no use. Those men who have given bribes to officials, will never confess their having done so for fear of being criminally prosecuted for the offence. The higher authorities can quietly do a great deal in the way of checking the evil if they like. They should refuse to see corrupt officials and should not give them promotion. The authorities can have no great difficulty in finding out such officials.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th March, with reference to the attacks made by the

The same.

St. James' Gazette and the Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times* on the native Magistrates of Bombay, observes that corrupt Magistrates are to be found in all parts of the country, and both among natives and Europeans. The *Mihr* refers to the case of Mr. Craw-

ford, and of Lord Maxfield in England, who, it is alleged, has lately been dismissed from his post on account of having received bribes amounting to forty thousand pounds sterling; and states that the bribes received by a European officer in a short time exceed in value the bribes received by a native in his whole lifetime. Government should distinguish between honest and corrupt officials, rewarding the former and punishing the latter.

Circulation,
418 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 27th March and 3rd April, in its English columns, comments on the approaching revision of Settlement in the Central Provinces.

Circulation,
520 copies.

The *Nasīm-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, referring to the provisions of sections 320 to 326 of the Civil Procedure Code, observes that the provisions are intended to save landlords from ruin, but that the Collectors, as a rule, do not properly carry them out. The worst of it is that the orders of the Collector, under the sections above referred to, are in a way final. If the Collector, being misinformed by the Tahsildār and the Kanūngo, orders the land of a landlord to be sold in execution of a Civil Court decree, even though he could provide for the payment of the decree in one of the methods specified in those sections without the sale of the entire property, the landlord cannot appeal against his orders. An appeal is allowed only in case there was an illegality in the publication of the notice of sale or in the sale itself, or in case the property was sold for an inadequate price. The *Nasīm* urges that the judgment-debtor should be empowered to appeal against the orders issued by the Collector regarding the sale of his property, under the provisions of the sections quoted above, before the property attached is sold.

Circulation,
497 copies.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmir), of the 1st April, complains that Maulvi Muhammad Nizamuddin Hasan Ahmad, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmir, generally orders judgment-debtors to pay at once the whole amount of decrees to decree-holders, and observes that his policy is opposed to that

of his predecessor, and is calculated to bring about the ruin of landlords and cultivators and force them to migrate to native States.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 3rd April, publishes an Urdu translation of the letter addressed by Colonel Erskine, the Commissioner of Lucknow, and President of the Lady Lyall School Committee, to the Deputy Commissioners in Oudh, appealing to them for raising subscriptions on behalf of the school, and hopes that all sympathetic and charitable persons will come forward to support the institution which is intended to provide female medical aid for native women.

Circulation,
690 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Agra*, of the 1st April, praises the benevolent objects of Lady Dufferin's Fund; expresses regret at the circumstance that no donations or subscriptions were contributed to the fund by the inhabitants of Agra during the year 1887-88; and calls upon the nobility and gentry of the district to make a warm response to the appeal made by the Collector.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 5th April, expresses great satisfaction at the permission given by the Panjáb Government to the Municipal Boards in that province to engage the services of native physicians for treating the people, and calls upon Sir Auckland Colvin to follow suit.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 3rd April, finds fault with the Local Administration for not patronizing the private printing presses in the Central Provinces; complains that even the District Boards have been ordered to get their printing work done at the jail presses; and urges that the Local Administration should order the supply of a portion of Government work to private presses.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Ázād* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, states that the Civil Surgeon of Bahraich has taken leave, and the Assistant Surgeon of Bahraich has been placed in civil medical charge, and Doctor Cameron in visiting medical charge of the district, in addition to

Circulation,
250 copies.

their own duties during his absence. What can Doctor Cameron be expected to do during his short occasional visits to Bahraich? The Assistant Surgeon will do the work, while Doctor Cameron will get the credit for it. Nothing could be more unfair and unjust than such an arrangement. The pursuit of such a policy cannot fail to create dissatisfaction.

Circulation,
395 copies.

The Jubilee Paper (Lucknow), of the 16th March, received on the 3rd April, does not approve of Pandit Shri Lal's admission to the Statutory Civil Service. Pandit Shri Lal's admission to the Native Civil Service, on the ground that the country will not now be able to profit by the agricultural education received by him in England; and observes that if Government be not inclined to improve cultivation, the people themselves should do so from public subscription. It is to be hoped that Saiyid Muhammad Hadi, who will shortly return from England after completing his education, will be more usefully employed.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The Prayag Samāchar (Allahabad), of the 1st April, complains that the stamp-vendor at the Mau tahsil in the Banda district. Mau tahsil in the Banda district does not usually supply stamped paper and court-fee labels to the people at the actual price. If a person offers 8 annas and 6 pies for an eight-anna label, he will at once get it. But if he offers only 8 annas, he will be told by the vendor that the label is not in stock. When a landlord pays the vendor the revenue instalment, the vendor returns him one or two rupees, saying that they are short in weight, or tells him that the cash-book has been closed. If the landlord gives the vendor blackmail at the rate of one per cent., the latter raises no such objection and quietly receives the money. Similarly, landowners have to pay about 25 per cent. of takavi advances to the tahsil officials in the shape of bribes before they are able to obtain the advances. The District Magistrate and the Tahsildār of Mau should make a point of putting a stop to these evils. The stamp-vendor had better be transferred from Mau.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The Najmu-l-Hind (Moradabad), of the 31st March, in continuation of its previous articles, gives an account of the alleged ill-

treatment of some of the middle class boys by the second master of the Moradabad High School. The boys were degraded to the fourth class on the 10th January last, against the provisions of Circular No. 11, dated 17th August, 1885, of the Director of Public Instruction. If they were unfit, they should have been degraded before. When they drew the attention of the head-master to the Director's circular, he allowed them to attend the middle class. But when they attended the class next day, the second master turned them out and threw away their books. They sent telegrams and petitions to the Inspector and the Director, who forwarded the petitions to the head-master for disposal. The second master changed the date of the order regarding the degradation of the boys from 10th to 2nd January in the register, and again changed the date to 10th idem. He was highly annoyed at the appeals of the boys to the Inspector and the Director, and the head-master fined the boys Rs. 3 each for appealing. They went on their knees before the second master and begged his pardon, but he was inexorable. When the Inspector visited the school on the 31st January, the boys again represented their case to him, and he told the head-master to receive their examination fees and allow them to appear at the middle class examination. The second master did not still allow them to attend the class and even returned their examination fees on the 11th February.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 3rd April, observes that elementary education in the Central Provinces is divided into two portions, called the lower primary and the upper primary. The lower primary education, which is given entirely in vernacular, extends over only one and a-half years, and begins when children are six years old. As soon as a child has finished his lower primary course of study he is admitted to the upper primary class, where he has also to learn English. The *Sindhu* considers the period fixed for the lower primary education as too small, and condemns the custom of teaching English to native boys when they are only seven years and six months old. Formerly, the lower primary education extended over two

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Circulation,
250 copies.

years, but the period has been reduced to one and a-half years by a circular of the Inspector of Schools in the Northern Circle.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Upkarak* (Agra), of the 30th March, complains that the Inspector of Post-offices in Agra does not adhere to the post-office rules. According to rule, all security bonds should be countersigned by the Superintendent or the Inspector, but in Agra the task has been delegated to deputy post-masters and overseers. The writer takes exception to some other arrangements made by the Inspector.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that thefts frequently occur on the Indian Mid-land Railway. A man sent a bundle of cloth from Jhansi to Bhilsa. When he opened the bundle at Bhilsa, he found that four pieces of cloth had been abstracted in transit. Similarly, goods valued at Rs. 150 were removed from a parcel sent from Lalitpur, and stones put in their place. The writer thinks that thefts are committed by the railway police and employes. The guards and drivers employed on the line appear to be a very dishonest class of men, who were formerly employed on other lines and were dismissed on account of misbehaviour. The railway authorities should keep an eye on them.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Bhadrat Varsha* (Bithur), of the 1st April, complains that the unmetalled road between Bithur and Chaubepur is in a most neglected condition, and asks the Magistrate to repair it.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Bulbul-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 1st April, complains that a butcher has lately opened a meat shop in muhala Pirghaib in Moradabad, apparently with a view to annoy the Hindus. The Mussalmans living in that part of the city can easily get meat from the stalls in Karwan Sarai. It is true that another meat shop has long been in existence in Pirghaib, but it is

situated in a corner and therefore it gives no offence to Hindus.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, with reference to the complaint published in a late issue regarding the non-admission of Hindus to the temple of Mahadeo situated inside the Jhansi fort on the day of the Shivaratri festival, states on the authority of its Jhansi correspondent, that the priest of the temple applied to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to admit Hindus to the temple on that day. The Deputy Commissioner forwarded the application to the military authorities, who rejected it. Only the priest and the Hindu soldiers in Her Majesty's service were allowed access to the temple. It is believed that the military authorities said that Hindus might take the idol out of the fort if they desired to worship it. But are the military officials unaware that idols cannot be removed from their sites? They have long been bringing pressure to bear upon the priest to remove the idol and to take compensation for the temple, but he has refused to acquiesce in the proposal.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 6th April, on the authority of a correspondent, gives a brief account of the proceedings of the second Bhárat Dharm Mahamandal, which assembled at Brindaban in the last week of March, and also of the Arya Samaj, which held simultaneous meetings there. Two hundred and sixty-one delegates attended the Mahamandal, which held its sittings in the temple of Shri Gobindji. Seth Lakshman Das, the President of the Managing Committee, welcomed the delegates and requested them to proceed with their business after electing a competent President. Shri Sudarshanácharya, who is a very learned man and lives in the Seth's temple, was elected President. Pandit Achhru Mal, the Accountant-General of Kapurthala, delivered a short address on behalf of Diwan Ramjas, C.S.I., the late prime minister of Kapurthala and chief supporter of the Mahamandal, giving an account of the origin of the Mahamandal and showing the need for the protection of the orthodox.

Circulation,
240 copies.

Hindu religion. Diwan Ramjas and his son, Diwan Mathura Das, the present prime minister of Kapurthala, attended all the meetings of the Mahamandal. Speeches were made in Hindi and Sanskrit in support of the Hindu religion, idolatry, pilgrimages to sacred places, and so forth. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A., took part in the proceedings, and delivered an address in which he regretted the indifference of Hindus to religion, and urged upon all sects of Hindus the importance of an adherence to the fundamental principles of their religion. On the last day of the meeting it was expected that a debate would be held between the leading members of the Mahamandal and the Arya Samaj, regarding idolatry, pilgrimages to sacred places, and other such questions. Correspondence took place between the two bodies on the subject, but, after all, no debate came off. On the last day, among other things, the Mahamandal offered prayers for the health and happiness of Her Majesty, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir James Lyall. The leading members of the Arya Samaj from different places in Upper India held their meetings on the same days as the Mahamandal in a tent behind the school. Among other subjects, speeches were delivered in Hindi and Sanskrit in condemnation of idolatry and pilgrimages to sacred places. A Brahman girl, name Satyada Kumari, daughter of Pandit Bhishma of Bharaul in the Mainpuri district, whose age does not exceed 11 years, delivered a Sanskrit speech in favour of female education and a Hindi speech against child-marriage.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Upkarak* (Agra), of the 30th March, states that a movement has been set on foot at Agra to put a stop to the use of sugar imported from Bombay and other such places, on the ground that bones are used in refining it. People are signing a bond which binds them not to sell, buy or use the sugar above referred to.

Discontinuance of the
use of Cossipur sugar at
Agra.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(221)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Punch</i>	... Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Amir Khan	Mar. 28th & April 4th.	1889. 1st & 7th.	156 copies.
2	<i>Ainu-l-Akhdar</i>	... Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	April 1st	6th	120 "
3	<i>Akhdar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 2nd	5th	63 "
4	<i>Akhdar-i-Obunâr</i>	... Chunar	"	"	Bajab Ali Khan	" 26th & April 2nd.	4th	160 "
5	<i>Alam-i-Fasaf</i>	... Cawnpore	"	"	Bahmatu-l-lah	" 30th & April 2nd.	5th	200 "
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 30th & April 2nd.	1st & 4th.	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
7	<i>Almora Akhdar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	Apl. 1st	3rd.	85 copies.
8	<i>Amru-l-Akhdar</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" "	6th	300 "
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	Mar. 30th.	2nd.	123 "
10	<i>Arya Pattra</i>	... Bareilly	Hindi-Urdu.	Monthly	Raj Bahadur	For March	"	400 "
11	<i>Azad</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Apl. 5th	6th	250 "
12	<i>Bharat Jivan</i>	... Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishn Varmâ,	1st	4th	1,500 "
13	<i>Bharat Sudashâ Pravarak.</i>	... Farukhabad	"	Monthly	Narayan Dâs	For March	5th	350 "
14	<i>Bharat Varsa</i>	... Bithur	"	"	Gur Bakhsh Singh...	For April	4th	300 "
15	<i>Buddhi Prakash</i>	... Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Chandra Shekhar	Mar. 30th	"	29 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
16	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Sarup	1889. Apl. 1st	1889. Apl. 4th	225 copies.
17	Colwin Gazette	Unao	"	Monthly	Iláhi Bakhsh	For February and April.	" 2nd	"
18	Dabdaba-i-Qasari	Bareilly	"	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 30th	1st	200
19	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	Apl. 1st	3rd	447
20	Devadagri Gazette	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Gauri Datt	For March	5th	285
21	Industan	Kálákanar	"	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Mar. 31st to Apl. 6th.	1st to 7th,	240
22	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	Mar. 27th & 30th,	1st & 2nd,	100
23	Jalwa-i-Isadi	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	Apl. 2nd	6th	125
24	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	Mar. 31st	5th	150
25	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Saiyid Hasan Jafar,	" 16th & Apl. 1st.	3rd	395
26	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj	"	"	Bhaggu Khan	Apl. 1st	"	240
27	Karnamah	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	"	"	250
28	Káshi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 5th	7th	530 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govern- ment).
29	Káshah Samachar	Allahabad	Urdu	Monthly	Bhagwan Prasad	For April	3rd	300 copies.
30	Khurehd-i-Afaq	Pilibhit	"	Weekly	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	Mar. 28th	2nd	200
31	Mirwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	"	Apl. 1st	5th	130
32	Mashir-i-Qasir	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 3rd	"	150

33	Matla-i-Nir	...	Cawnpore	...	"	...	Durga Prasad	...	Mar. 30th	...	"	2nd	48
34	Mauj-i-Narbudda	...	Hoshangabad,	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Karim	...	" 16th, 24th & Apl. 1st.	...	"	2nd & 6th,	250
35	Mihri-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	...	"	...	Karimu-l-lah	...	Mar. 28th	...	"	1st	300
36	Mufid-i-Am	...	Agra	...	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	...	Apl. 1st	...	"	6th	150
37	Naiyar-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	...	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	...	"	Apl.	"	6th	175
38	Najmu-l-Akhdar	...	Etawah	...	"	Bi-weekly	Buhu-l-lah Khan	...	" 1st & 4th.	...	"	2nd & 6th,	185
39	Najmu-l-Hind	...	Moradabad	...	"	Weekly	Avtar Krishn	...	Mar. 31st	...	"	2nd	250
40	Najmu-l-Hind	...	Jaunpur	...	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	...	Apl. 1st	...	"	"	75
41	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	...	"	"	Jamná Dás Biswás...	...	Mar. 30th	...	"	"	620
42	Nizamu-l-Mulk	...	Moradabad	...	"	"	Fahimu-l-din	...	" 31st	...	"	"	100
43	Niru-l-Anwar	...	Cawnpore	...	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	Apl. 6th	...	"	7th	279
44	Nyaya Sudhá	...	Harda	...	"	"	Wásudeva Bháskar...	...	" 3rd	...	"	6th	418
45	Oudh Akhdar	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	" 1st to 6th,	...	"	2nd, 4th & 6th.	690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
46	Oudh Punch	...	"	...	"	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	4th	...	"	5th	425 copies.
47	Prayag Samachar	...	Allahabad	...	"	"	Dewaki Nandan	...	" 1st	...	"	2nd	400
48	Rafiu-l-Akhdar	...	Benares	...	"	"	Ghulam Husain	...	"	...	"	6th	250
49	Rajputana Gazette	...	Ajmere	...	"	"	Murad Ali	...	"	...	"	4th	491
50	Rajn Prakash	...	Batlam	...	"	"	Mar. 28th	...	"	"	100
51	Rohilkhand Punch	...	Moradabad	...	"	"	Jamshed Ali	...	" 31st	...	"	5th	150
52	Rozanah	...	Lucknow	...	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	...	" 30th & Apl. 1st, 2nd & 3rd.	...	"	2nd & 5th	250
53	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	...	Udaipur	...	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	...	Apl. 1st	...	"	6th	110
54	Subodh Sindhu	...	Khandwa	...	"	"	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	...	" 3rd	...	"	7th	250
55	Surma-i-Rozgar	...	Agra	...	"	"	Itrat Husain	...	" 1st	...	"	1st	300
56	Taksab	...	Moradabad	...	"	"	Muzaffar Ali Khan...	...	" 5th	...	"	7th	60
57	Tamannai	...	Lucknow	...	"	"	Puran Chand	...	Mar. 24th & Apl. 1st.	...	"	5th	130

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATIONS.
58	<i>Takfa-i-Hind</i>	... Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	... Jaiśāj Singh	1889. 1st, Apl.	1889. 6th	200 copies.
59	<i>Takfa-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	... "	... "	... Sajjād Husain	... Mar. 31st	5th	325 "
60	<i>Upharak</i>	... Agra	... "	... "	... Narāyan Prasād	... 30th	2nd	250 "

LUCKNOW, }
The 13th April, 1889.

PEIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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